

THE CHARTER OF THE CAPITAL

The Charter Ordered to a Third Reading in the Assembly.

AMENDMENTS TO THE BILL.

The Fight Over the Appointing Power and the Result.

Another Defection in the Democratic Ranks.

The Senatorial Status of "Boss" Tweed.

QUARANTINE AND ITS EXPENSES.

ALBANY, Feb. 21, 1873.

The excitement over

THE CHARTER

was as great as ever this morning at the opening of the proceedings. The galleries, notwithstanding the state of the weather, which was stormy, were crowded, a large number of ladies occupying the front seats. Several of the Senators were also present, and the body of the chamber, evidently intensely interested in the debate. The constitutional question involved in one of the sections having been settled before the House came together, there was no Judge of the Court of Appeals among the interested spectators. Mr. Moore was again called to the chair and the debate on Mr. Opdyke's substitute for the twenty-fifth section, giving the appointing power to the Board of Aldermen and the power of removal to the Mayor, subject to the approval of the Governor, was continued.

The determined fight of the night previous had apparently wasted the best energies of both parties, and the battle was, consequently, not opened with that fierceness which characterized the first onset, led by Jacobs and Weed. Indeed, the minority felt that they had done all that lay in their power to place themselves in a position according to the true principles of democratic government, and that to prolong the debate would be useless as it would be childish. Besides, they were unwilling to act as though their only intent and purpose were to

MAKE A FACTIOUS OPPOSITION TO THE BILL

after the wide latitude the republicans had given them to display their arguments not only against the few sections of the bill that were actually considered, but to debate the merits of the bill as a whole. This liberality on the part of the leaders is worthy of mention, and, although some people may argue that the bill ought to have been considered section by section from the first to the last, instead of only being partially reviewed in Committee of the Whole, the fact remains that most of the talking—thanks to the kindness of the republicans—was done by the democrats, whose eloquent discourse, had the leaders seen fit to put down the screws, might have been nipped in the bud by the majority.

The discussion followed the action of "Boss" Tweed the world at large and all mankind in general who are at all interested in good government, according to the democratic estimate of the article, would forever have had to mourn a fearful loss.

It was the dissenting and yet not dissenting Opdyke who opened the ball. He did so in his schoolboy, recitative style, by calling the members' attention to the importance of his amendment, which, it will be remembered, was

THE REAL CAUSE OF THE BATTLE OF THE NIGHT PREVIOUS.

The next move was made by Voorhis, of Rockland county, a democrat, who, after having been

COMMITTEE MEMBER FOR YEARS

noticed this, and when the Rockland county orator's attention was diverted for a moment from his desk, took advantage of his opportunity, stily put out his hand, got hold of the slip, put them in his pocket and sauntered quietly to the other side of the house. When Voorhis had exhausted the subject of one of his note-headings he very naturally turned to his slips, but, of course, they were nowhere to be found; so, under pretence that he was under the impression that he had talked enough, and would be handed one of the every-day coffin prints, with the motto "This man is talking us to death," if he talked any longer, subsided gracefully. The joke was hugely relished by the democrats who put up the job, but it is doubtful whether Voorhis looked on the matter as a joke. At one time, owing to the action of Voorhis, it looked as though the democrats would get to fighting among themselves, for Jacobs put a question to him about "certainly" and "very" and "very much," and Ray demanded why the democratic party should be held responsible for

THE "TAINED FIVE"

than upon hardy facts as yet to name distinctly, and upon the matter of the "tainted five," the resolution is sure to pass, probably with a little debate. Its principal effect will be not so much to disconcert the "Boss" as to disconcert the democrats, who will be obliged to play a double game, that may be unprofitable in our little State Congress may fairly be expected to rival the discomfiture of the Senate of the United States. A discussion of some length occurred on a proposition to send

THE MODEL OF THE NEW CAPITAL

to Vienna. It was lost by a vote of 10 to 11.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday evening.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION.

ALBANY, Feb. 21, 1873.

In the Constitutional Commission to-day the article increasing the powers of Boards of Supervisors, was discussed. The sections previously

THE SECTION GIVING PERMISSION FOR THE LEASE OR SALE OF THE LATERAL CANALS

was taken up and finally adopted. The section provides that the Erie, Oswego and Champlain canals, and such other canals as may hereafter be constructed, shall remain the property of the State forever, and shall not be leased or sold.

A LISTENER MAKES A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Your Albany correspondent indulges in considerable sarcasm and inaccurate reporting in referring to Mr. George W. Clarke's speech on the charter yesterday. The writer arrived from the capital this noon, and was a witness of the proceedings. He is a member of the assembly, and his report is not likely to be incorrect. He is a member of the assembly, and his report is not likely to be incorrect.

THE POWER OF APPOINTMENT

was the subject of the conference of the Board of Aldermen, without the provision of the section. We called for the facts and days as this, and the vote being taken stood as follows: Yeas, 36; nays, 6.

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OBITUARY.

David H. Vinton, United States Army.

Major General David H. Vinton, of the United States Army, died at his residence in Stamford, Conn., yesterday, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

He was carried off by an attack of pneumonia, at an advanced age. He had been ailing during a week, but the attending physicians were of the opinion that he would recover from his illness until some few hours previous to his demise.

He was born in the State of Rhode Island, and on September 18, 1815, received the appointment from that State of a cadetship at the United States Military Academy at West Point. In June, 1822, he graduated, his class rank being No. 14. July 1 of the same year he was promoted to brevet second lieutenant, First United States artillery, and immediately received a full second lieutenancy in the Fourth artillery. March 19, 1823, he was transferred to the Sixth infantry, and April 1, 1825, was promoted to first lieutenant. March 24, 1826, he was returned to the artillery arm, being assigned to the Third regiment. In March, 1828, he was made assistant quartermaster of the Second regiment, and in 1830, was transferred to the Quartermaster's Department as assistant quartermaster. Just prior to the Mexican war, he was promoted to captain on the staff, and at the same time was raised in his regimental rank to a similar grade. June 18, 1846, he vacated his regimental command, and was assigned to the staff of the Quartermaster General, and in 1848, was advanced to major on the staff and full quartermaster. At the outbreak of the Rebellion Major Vinton was promoted to lieutenant colonel, and on October 19, 1861, to full colonel, and on August 3, 1862, to full major general. He was faithful and efficient in his duties, and in recognition of his superior qualifications the President appointed him to the rank which he has just held. General Vinton was a member of the United States Army for over forty-two years, twenty-eight of which, or thereabout, have been passed in the Quartermaster's Department. He was a man of high integrity and honesty, and his commission as Deputy Quartermaster General was given him for his services in the Mexican war. He was married to date from March 1, 1865. General Vinton had his headquarters as Assistant Quartermaster General of the Army at New York during the war. He was a member of the Department of the Interior, and was a member of the War and the Government, and in recognition of his superior qualifications the President appointed him to the rank which he has just held. General Vinton was a member of the United States Army for over forty-two years, twenty-eight of which, or thereabout, have been passed in the Quartermaster's Department. He was a man of high integrity and honesty, and his commission as Deputy Quartermaster General was given him for his services in the Mexican war. He was married to date from March 1, 1865. General Vinton had his headquarters as Assistant Quartermaster General of the Army at New York during the war. He was a member of the Department of the Interior, and was a member of the War and the Government, and in recognition of his superior qualifications the President appointed him to the rank which he has just held.

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